INITIATIVE 270

I, Sam Reed, Secretary of State of the State of Washington and custodian of its seal, hereby certify that, according to the records on file in my office, the attached copy of Initiative Measure No. 270 to the Legislature is a true and correct copy as it was received by this office.

- AN ACT Relating to reducing property taxes by limiting increases in local government revenues; adding a new section to chapter 35.32A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35.33 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35.34 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35A.33 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35A.34 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.40 RCW; and creating new sections.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 POLICIES AND PURPOSES

9 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This measure would limit the growth of city and county general fund revenues, not including new voter-approved 10 11 revenues, to one percent per year with revenues above this limit used 12 to reduce property tax levies. Washington voters overwhelmingly 13 approved Initiative 747 which limited the growth of tax revenues to all 14 taxing districts unless voters approved higher increases at election. But cities and counties throughout Washington are radically 15 16 raising property taxes, ignoring Initiative 747's mandate. Cities and counties are also pursuing additional taxing authority from the 17 18 legislature rather than complying with the voter approval provision in

- 1 Initiative 747. Taxpayers will not tolerate widespread noncompliance
- 2 with Initiative 747. Taxpayers will not allow cities and counties to
- 3 shred Initiative 747 the way state government has shredded the state
- 4 spending limits of Initiative 601. Taxpayers assumed politicians would
- 5 act in good faith after the overwhelming passage of Initiative 747.
- 6 Politicians instead stuck their finger in the eye of the taxpayers -
- 7 this measure is necessary to again send the message: One percent means
- 8 one percent unless voters OK more.

9 REQUIRING CITIES AND COUNTIES TO REDUCE PROPERTY TAXES

- 10 BY LIMITING THE GROWTH OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES,
- 11 NOT INCLUDING NEW VOTER-APPROVED REVENUES, TO ONE PERCENT PER YEAR
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 35.32A RCW to read as follows:
- 14 (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, cities and
- 15 towns shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new
- 16 voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above
- 17 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to
- 18 reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.
- 19 (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the
- 20 aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental
- 21 charges for use in the city's or town's general fund, sometimes
- 22 referred to as the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes,
- 23 but is not limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes,
- 24 property taxes, business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact
- 25 fees, and business license fees.
- 26 (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not
- 27 include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters
- 28 at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 29 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall
- 30 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.
- 31 (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure
- 32 authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the city or
- 33 town legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the
- 34 effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the
- 35 general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as
- 36 if there had been no emergency.

- 1 (6) Each city or town shall adopt implementing legislation, 2 ordinances, and policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of 3 this measure are strictly fulfilled.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 35.33 RCW 5 to read as follows:
- 6 (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, cities and
 7 towns shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new
 8 voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above
 9 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to
 10 reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.
- 11 (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the
 12 aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental
 13 charges for use in the city's or town's general fund, sometimes
 14 referred to as the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes,
 15 but is not limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes,
 16 property taxes, business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact
 17 fees, and business license fees.
- 18 (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not 19 include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters 20 at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 21 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall 22 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.

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- (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the city or town legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as if there had been no emergency.
- 29 (6) Each city or town shall adopt implementing legislation, 30 ordinances, and policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of 31 this measure are strictly fulfilled.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 35.34 RCW to read as follows:
- (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, cities and towns shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above

- 1 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to 2 reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.
- 3 (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental charges for use in the city's or town's general fund, sometimes referred to as the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes, but is not limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes, property taxes, business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact fees, and business license fees.
- 10 (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not 11 include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters 12 at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 13 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall 14 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the city or town.
- 15 (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure 16 authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the city or 17 town legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the 18 effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the 19 general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as 20 if there had been no emergency.
- 21 (6) Each city or town shall adopt implementing legislation, 22 ordinances, and policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of 23 this measure are strictly fulfilled.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 35A.33 RCW to read as follows:
- 26 (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, cities 27 shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new 28 voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above 29 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to 30 reduce the property tax levy for the city.
- 31 (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental charges for use in the city's general fund, sometimes referred to as the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes, but is not limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes, property taxes, business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact fees, and business license fees.

- 1 (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not 2 include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters 3 at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 4 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall 5 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the city.
- 6 (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure 7 authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the city 8 legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the 9 effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the 10 general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as 11 if there had been no emergency.
- 12 (6) Each city shall adopt implementing legislation, ordinances, and 13 policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of this measure 14 are strictly fulfilled.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 35A.34 RCW to read as follows:
- 17 (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, cities 18 shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new 19 voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above 20 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to 21 reduce the property tax levy for the city.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental charges for use in the city's general fund, sometimes referred to as the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes, but is not limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes, property taxes, business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact fees, and business license fees.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 32 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall 33 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the city.
- 34 (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure 35 authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the city 36 legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the 37 effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the

- 1 general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as 2 if there had been no emergency.
- 3 (6) Each city shall adopt implementing legislation, ordinances, and
- 4 policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of this measure
- 5 are strictly fulfilled.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** A new section is added to chapter 36.40 RCW 7 to read as follows:
- 8 (1) Starting with fiscal year 2002 general fund budgets, counties
- 9 shall limit the growth of general fund revenue, not including new
- 10 voter-approved revenue, to one percent per year. Excess revenue above
- 11 this limit, not including new voter-approved revenue, shall be used to
- 12 reduce the property tax levy for the county.
- 13 (2) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" means the
- 14 aggregate of revenue generated from taxes, fees, and other governmental
- 15 charges for use in the county's general fund, sometimes referred to as
- 16 the operating fund. "General fund revenue" includes, but is not
- 17 limited to, revenue generated from sales and use taxes, property taxes,
- 18 business and occupation taxes, utility taxes, impact fees, and business
- 19 license fees.

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- 20 (3) For purposes of this section, "general fund revenue" does not
- 21 include revenue generated from revenue measures approved by the voters
- 22 at an election after January 1, 2002.
- 23 (4) Excess revenue above the limit set forth in this section shall
- 24 be used to reduce the property tax levy for the county.
- 25 (5) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure
- 26 authorized by vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the county
- 27 legislative body and expiring not later than six months from the
- 28 effective date of the emergency act. In the event an emergency, the
- 29 general fund revenue limit for the subsequent year shall be the same as
- 30 if there had been no emergency.
- 31 (6) Each county shall adopt implementing legislation, ordinances,
- 32 and policies necessary to ensure the purposes and intent of this
- 33 measure are strictly fulfilled.

CONSTRUCTION CLAUSE

- 1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 8.** The provisions of this act are to be
- 2 liberally construed to effectuate the intent, policies, and purposes of
- 3 this act.

4 SEVERABILTIY CLAUSE

- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** If any provision of this act or its
- 6 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
- 7 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
- 8 persons or circumstances is not affected.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** The people have clearly expressed their
- 10 desire to limit taxes through the overwhelming passage of numerous
- 11 initiatives and referenda. However, politicians throughout the state
- 12 of Washington continue to ignore the mandate of these measures.
- 13 Politicians are reminded:
- 14 (1) All political power is vested in the people, as stated in
- 15 Article I, section 1 of the Washington state Constitution.
- 16 (2) The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, as
- 17 stated in Article II, section 1 of the Washington state Constitution.
- 18 (3) When voters approve initiatives, politicians have a moral,
- 19 ethical, and constitutional obligation to fully implement them. When
- 20 politicians ignore this obligation, they corrupt the term "public
- 21 servant."
- 22 (4) Any attempt to violate the clear intent and spirit of this
- 23 measure undermines the trust of the people in their government and will
- 24 increase the likelihood of future tax limitation measures.

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